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1939 AAA FARM PROGRAM

Brings



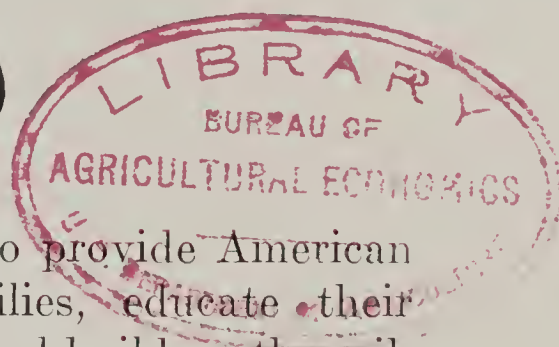
1. SOIL CONSERVATION

2. EVER NORMAL GRANARY

3. MORE STABLE INCOME

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FARMERS need better incomes to provide American living standards for their families, educate their children, hold on to their farms, and build up the soil.

Time was when most farmers probably could do these things with nothing but hard work. The increase of farm debts, farm foreclosures, and soil erosion during the last 15 years indicates that forces beyond the farmer's control endanger the American family type of farm.

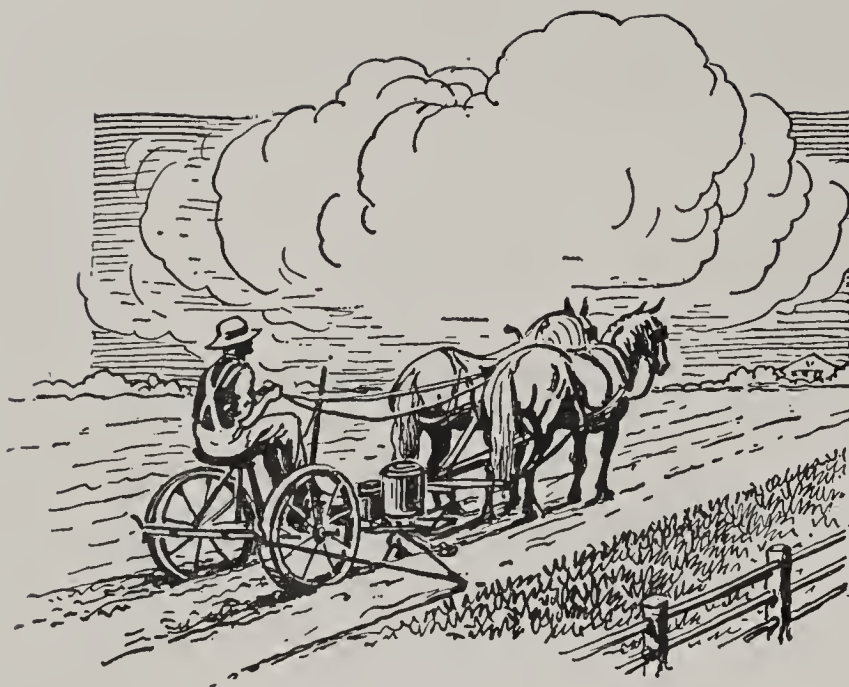
One of the Nation's responses to this threat to soil, to food supply, and to the American way of farming is the A. A. A. Farm Program. In 1939 this program offers more advantages to farmers than ever before. For cooperating fully in this program to conserve the soil and adjust supplies, the Corn Belt farmer can earn:

- (1) Conservation payments on his special allotment crops, such as corn or wheat.
- (2) Price-adjustment or "parity" payments to supplement his income from special allotment crops.
- (3) Payments for adjusting the acreage of his general crops, such as oats, barley, and rye.
- (4) Payments to help carry out soil-building practices.
- (5) Corn and wheat loans as authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In addition, he will be eligible for Federal crop insurance on his wheat.

This leaflet contains a brief explanation of how the average farmer may take advantage of these benefits and improve his income in 1939.

NCR Leaflet No. 301.—Regional Information Series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration—Issued December 1938.



Corn Growers' Incomes Rise.

the normal yield of his allotment. In addition he will receive a price-adjustment payment of 5 to 6 cents per bushel figured on the same basis, making his total payment 14 to 15 cents per bushel. He will also be eligible for a corn loan as authorized by the act. These loans are now available on the 1938 crop at 57 cents per bushel.

Many farmers in the Corn Belt grow wheat and will receive wheat acreage allotments. A farmer who keeps his wheat acreage within his allotment and cooperates in the rest of the program will receive a conservation payment of 17 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his allotment. In addition he will receive a price-adjustment payment of 10 to 12 cents per bushel figured on the same basis, making his total payment 27 to 29 cents per bushel. He will also be eligible for Federal crop insurance and a loan on his wheat as authorized by the act.

Allotments are also established for cotton, tobacco, commercial potatoes, and commercial vegetables; and payments will be made to farmers who stay within these allotments.

Second Step—ADJUSTING GENERAL CROP ACREAGE

The Corn Belt farmer will receive a total soil-depleting acreage allotment which includes all the allotment for special crops,

First Step—ADJUSTING SPECIAL CROP ACREAGE

The average farmer in the commercial corn area has been growing corn and will receive a corn acreage allotment for 1939. If he plants within his allotment and cooperates in the rest of the program, he will receive a conservation payment of 9 cents per bushel on



Grains Bring Better Incomes.

such as wheat and corn, and also an acreage for general crops, such as oats, barley, and rye. (Corn grown outside the commercial corn area is also considered a general crop.) By planting within his special allotments and adjusting his acreage of general crops so that he does not exceed his total soil-depleting allotment he will receive a conservation payment on his general crop acreage of \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm.



Farmers Improve Their Own Farms.

Third Step—USING NONDEPLETING ACREAGE

The farmer can use the land not planted to special or general crops for such purposes as growing soil-conserving crops for hay or pasture, harvesting hay and grass seed, plowing under green manure crops, growing certain emergency forages, and for summer fallow.

Fourth Step—SOIL BUILDING

The A. A. A. program will help the farmer to carry out some soil-building practices on his farm, such as liming, seeding alfalfa, or terracing. To determine his soil-building goal and what payments are available for carrying out soil-building practices on his farm, he adds these figures:



Crop Loans Provide Ready Cash.

50 cents for each acre of cropland in his farm not included in his total soil-depleting allotment, plus certain amounts for his noncrop open pasture land, commercial orchard, and commercial vegetable allotment.

Suppose these add up to \$30. This means that he is eligible to earn up to that amount by carrying out soil-building practices.

These practices are measured in units, each equal to \$1.50 in payments. Dividing \$30 by \$1.50, this farmer finds that he must carry out 20 units of soil-building practices to receive full payment on his soil-building goal. From his county A. A. A. committee he obtains a list of approved soil-building practices and carries out the ones most suitable for his farm.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SMALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

The provisions listed above will be used by most farmers, but farmers with small allotments have the opportunity to use nonallotment provisions, if they request them, under the following conditions:

1. If a farm has a corn allotment of less than 8 acres, the farmer may choose to have it considered a non-corn-allotment farm. In such cases payment on the corn allotment will be made at the rate for general crops, and up to 8 acres of corn may be grown without deductions.

2. The same type of option is available for farms with wheat allotments of less than 8 acres.

3. If a farm has a total soil-depleting allotment of less than 20 acres, the farmer may choose to have it considered a non-general-allotment farm. If this option alone is chosen the allotments for special crops are not changed. However, the farmer may increase the acreage of general crops enough to bring his total soil-depleting acreage up to 20 acres without losing any payment. The same general-crop payment will be available under this option, but it will be earned by carrying out additional soil-building practices instead of by adjusting general crop acreage.

SIGNING UP TO COOPERATE

Every farmer can cooperate in the 1939 farm program. The county and community A. A. A. committeemen have blanks that will



help show how each farmer can participate. This blank is called the "Farm Plan for Participation in the 1939 Program." It must be filled out and signed before planting time in order to get a farm into the program.

The committeemen will help any farmer plan his crop acreage and soil-building practices in 1939 so that he may earn the advantages which the program offers this year.

Working Out the Farm Plan.